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Round About the College

To Which Everybody Is a Reporter

Owing to slight indisposition Principal Peterson has cancelled all his engagements for the rest of this week.

There are three pictures of the champions of the intercollegiate series. These may be had at the Union from Mr. Culyer.

Mails to-day will close for the Old Country shortly after twelve noon, and at 5.45 p.m. via the North German Lloyd Line and New York.

Owing to the fact that the Union have spent most of yesterday afternoon cleaning and polishing the floor of the dancing hall, it should be in splendid condition for this evening.

The Christmas Bazaar and Basket Sale of the Mother's Club of the University Settlement will be held December 5 and 6, afternoon and evening. Tea will be served, and attractions will include fortune telling.

Dr. Stephen Leacock will speak this evening to the Arts Undergraduate Society of Queen's University, and this afternoon to the Women's Canadian Club at Kingston. Lectures will therefore be cancelled in his classes.

The semi-annual meeting of the University Settlement will be held at 175 Dorchester street west on Monday evening, December 1, at 8.15 p.m. The address will be given by Norman J. Ware, Ph.D., Superintendent of University Settlement of Toronto.

Prof. J. L. Morin, M.A., will lecture in St. John's French Presbyterian Church, corner of Cadieux and St. Catherine street east, at 8 p.m. The address on Benjamin Franklin will be of special interest to students, and will be delivered in French. Admission is free to McGill students.

By defeating the Army Medical Corps in a close battle to the tune of 13 to 12 Tuesday, the G.O.T.C. placed themselves second in the second section of the officers' indoor baseball league. There are five teams entered in the second section, and three of them stand second with one game won and one game lost. The Highlanders are at the head with two games won, while the 85th regiment has been beaten all the way through. McGill hopes to win a championship yet.

The first practice for the University hockey squad will be held on Friday afternoon in the Boston Arena. All men should report promptly at 5 o'clock. Coach A. Winsor, Jr., '02, will be at the arena to instruct men as to the correct paraphernalia, and to begin the season's work.

STUDENTS' ORCHESTRA WILL PROVE THE CHARM OF MUSIC

Sunday Concert Will Probably Come Off Dec. 7th—Practises Promising

The usual Thursday night disturbance took place at Strathcona Hall, when the Student Orchestra met to hold its regular practice. Music filled the air. Strange sounds mingled to form a beautiful effect of harmony and tone color. One feature that is particularly noticeable about the orchestra is the proficiency of those whose privilege it is to play among the first violins. For technique and capability of expression, it would be difficult to find a better combination. The wind instruments are very good. The base work is also deserving of commendation. The new material could hardly be more promising.

At the first of the season it looked as though the orchestra would do as well as in former years, but now it would seem that all previous efforts will be overshadowed by the brilliancy of the playing this year. The leader, Mr. Lennie, backed by no inconsiderable experience, is proving his efficiency in the way he is training his material. Each practice sees some improvement. Among the pieces that are especially occupying the attention of the orchestra in view of the approaching concert to be held on Sunday, Dec. 7th, in the Union, are the

Fest March and the Poet and Peasant. The latter is a piece that calls for considerable technical knowledge, and requires much practice that it may be made perfect. But the leader is confident that with the men with whom he has to work he will have no difficulty in securing for this piece a large measure of appreciation.

Besides the regular orchestral numbers to be rendered at the approaching Sunday concert, there will be a cello solo by Mr. Yves Lamontagne, whose ability is well known to those who love music. Vocal solos will also be a feature. The programme as far as can be ascertained at the present moment will be:

1. Fest March. Blessing the Standard R. Greenwald.

2. Poet and Peasant. Franz von Suppe.

3. (a) Song without Words. Tschelchowsky

(b) Humoresque D'Vorak

4. And the Glory of the Lord. Handel

Messiah Handel

Cello Solo Yves Lamontagne

Vocal Solos.

PENNSYLVANIA HOLDS FLOUR RUSH MONDAY

New Fight Has Been Invented—Outcome Looked Forward To

Pennsylvania, Nov. 27.—The flour rush next Monday at 4 o'clock promises to establish itself as a permanent institution among Pennsylvania's class fights if the committee's plans prove successful.

Both the Freshman and Sophomore classes are regarding this new fight with the keenest interest. The co-operation of both classes in having a good turnout is already assured. The Freshmen have decided to conduct a roll call at the Big Quad before the contest. The names of the absentees will be preserved for future reference, and these men are to be ineligible for class committees during their four years at the University.

The attitude of the rivals toward the conflict is that of apprehension. Neither knows of the other's strength and each is striving for the advantage by the use of much forethought. It is rumored that the Sophomores have planned to have several pullouts of water at the scene of the battle, and the combination of the two, flour and water, it is hoped, will discommodate the Freshmen seriously, perhaps even swinging the victory by this means. Each of the classes are confident of victory. To outwit this clever move the Freshmen have decided to procure rubber swimming caps to preserve their scalps, and a quantity of slippery elm to keep their throats clear.

A list of all living graduates which has been drawn up at Columbia University in the last few months shows that 16,965 former students of the institution are still alive. This list is complete up to the Class of 1913, which is not included. Robert M. Oliphant, of the class of 1842, is the oldest of the living graduates. He is chairman of the executive committee of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad.

Large Crowd Expected At Sunday Afternoon Meeting

Sherwood Eddy Well Known—Will Tell of Great Meetings in China—Good Musical Programme

Arrangements are being completed at the Y.M.C.A. for a record-breaking meeting on Sunday afternoon.

As previously announced in the Daily the speaker will be Mr. Sherwood Eddy, Mott's side partner and a great missionary statesman. Mr. Eddy will arrive from New York tomorrow morning, and in the evening he will speak at two meetings at the Central Y.M.C.A. On Sunday he speaks at Strathcona Hall, and will probably preach at two of the local churches. Then, on Monday, at noon, he will deliver an address before the Montreal Canadian Club. But it is as a student speaker that Mr. Eddy excels, and it is at the instigation of the McGill Association that he is coming to Montreal at this time.

A McGill man, who is a close personal friend of Mr. Eddy, said to the Daily: "I am particularly glad that Sherwood Eddy is coming to McGill at this time. Two years ago it was my privilege to spend a week with him on a hunting and fishing trip in the Laurentians. A better all-round good fellow could not be imagined. He has a fund of good stories of big game hunting in India which make him a splendid companion. Last time he was in Montreal I heard every address he gave, and certainly will not miss him this time."

Mr. Eddy's book "India Awakening" is one of the best known and most widely read pieces of missionary literature. It is being used as a text book in Mission Study in almost every college in America.

It is now almost a year since the great meetings of Mott and Eddy in China and Japan, but their effect seems to be increasing rather than diminishing. The situation in the East to-day is absolutely unparalleled in the history of Christian missions. A recent report from Foo Chow, one of the Southern seaports of China, tells of the wonderful results of the meetings. The Mott and Eddy campaign was thought by most people to be quite impossible in Foo Chow but an hour before the meeting the great hall seating 2,000 was filled and 2,000 more were addressed in overflow buildings. They had thought it improbable at least, that many Chinese educated young men would accept the Gospel but there were 656 inquirers. Of these 255 have already been baptised or are on probation. They thought that few would be interested in Bible classes, 80 were conducted and on December 77 more men made the declaration that they would join a church. From the Mott and Eddy meetings

there were 579 decisions out of the 1,750 inquirers. Years before every teacher thought he must not take a positive stand in favor of Christianity, in fact were forbidden to teach it. At this time nearly every one of them declared that Christianity is the only religion to accept and the religion that China needed. The new Provincial Assembly opened the door wide, inviting Mott and Eddy to speak to them on what Christianity had to do with morality. Then, too, the Chamber of Commerce invited them to deliver the same message to them. Legislators, educators and business men heard, approved and many accepted the message.

The following little item from Tientsin, tells its own story:

"The student leader of one of the colleges led under protest to usher at one of Mott and Eddy's meetings, now attends three Bible classes weekly and has organized six students into a prayer group. He joined the Church and soon organized a full fledged Association in his college."

Reports from Kobe and Osaka in Japan give some idea of the effect of the Mott-Eddy meetings in the Land of the Cherry Blossom:

Kobe—Since the Mott meetings, 48 men have joined the Churches and 202 have persisted in the Bible groups. One is a son of a mayor, another a poor bean curd grinder who pays his Association money with money he once wasted on sake.

Osaka—In the Government Middle School from the Mott-Eddy meetings are 65 enquirers in Bible Classes who have kept up an average attendance of over 50. Twelve schools report 189 men in enquirers' Bible Classes, sixty-two of them definitely preparing for baptism and nine already united with the Church. In July 200 new members joined the Association.

When it is remembered that every word these men said to the Chinese students had to be interpreted before it was understood, the effect will seem all the more remarkable.

On Sunday Mr. Eddy will speak on "The Challenge of the East." It was felt that what McGill men wanted was rather more of a direct evangelistic talk than a mere recital of the condition of students of China and India. So it is along this line that Mr. Eddy will speak.

A good musical programme is being arranged. Mr. Lyle Goodwin, well known at McGill, will render several vocal solos. It is planned to start the meeting a few minutes before three o'clock on Sunday, so that it will not be too late in closing.

SCIENCE SOPHOMORES PRESENT PINS TO "GLAD EYE" ACTRESSES

Leading Ladies Received Them Between Scenes Last Night—Miss Yates, Miss Hall and Miss Marlow Express Thanks

A fitting sequel to Theatre Night took place at the Princess last evening, when Eric Reddy, on behalf of Science '16, presented the leading ladies of the "Glad Eye" company with suitably inscribed McGill pins as a token of the class' recognition of the manner in which the company received their undue proportion of smiles on Monday evening.

On arriving behind the scenes the delegation of Sophomores were met with a view which was startling in its unexpectedness. The first act was just over and the scenery was being shifted. After a short time, Mr. Henry, the stage manager, was located and the science men were conducted to one of the dressing rooms, to await the appearance of the ladies.

Miss Yates (Kiki), Miss Hall and Miss Marlow, the recipients of the

pins, expressed their gratitude to the students, and wished the delegation to convey their thanks to the class. The ladies stated that as far as they were personally concerned, they had expected to put up with a certain amount of discomfort; but what they had feared was that the night would injure the success of the run in Montreal, as the general public might be led to believe that the disturbance was caused by the students' disapproval of the show. They were glad to find, however, that this was not so and that the reception would have been the same whatever the play had been. Fortunately no very serious harm was done.

Graham Pickett, the business manager, was present, and he told some interesting stories of other "Theatre Nights" he had seen.

CHRISTMAS EXAMS AMONG COLLEGES

List Is Suggested of Possible Dates on Which to Hold Them This Year

Suggested programme of Xmas exams, Dec. 17-23, 1913:—

Wed., 17, 10 a.m. to 12.30—New Testament, 2 C. 2.30 p.m. to 5—Church History, 4 B. History of Doctrine, No. 2.

Thurs., 18, 10 a.m. to 12.30—New Testament, 2 B. 2.30 p.m. to 5—Church History, 4 C.

Fri., 19, 10 a.m. to 12.30—Philosophy of Religion (1). 2.30 p.m. to 5—Philosophy of Religion (2).

Sat., 20, 10 a.m. to 12.30—Systematic Theology (3).

Mon., 22, 2.30 p.m. to 5—Sociology.

Tues., 23, 10 a.m. to 12.30—Church History (1 and 2), Prof. Howard. Church History (2), Prof. Robinson. 2.30 p.m. to 5—Church History (Prof. Robinson).

Exams to be held in the college where lectures are given.

Any requests for change in this programme must be made before 3.30 p.m., Monday, Dec. 1st.

A FIRST AID COURSE IS TO BE ESTABLISHED

Classes Thrown Open to Miners And For Engineering Students

The lectures and demonstrations in First Aid, given to the Fourth Year Miners last year by Dr. McCrae, under the auspices of the St. Johns Ambulance Association proved so useful and popular that a similar course is to be given this session.

The class is arranged primarily for Miners, but the training is not less valuable for engineers in other branches, and all students in the Faculty are eligible for membership in the class up to its maximum limit of size. Non-miners wishing to join should apply at once in writing to Dr. Porter.

The first lecture will be held on Thursday, December 4th at 8 p.m. The fee for the full course of six lectures will be approximately one dollar fifty cents.

ANN ARBOR STUDENTS DISCUSS INCREASE

Expect 1,000 More Students If Plans Can Be Carried Out

Ann Arbor, Nov. 27.—One thousand students may be added to the university, if the plans formulated last night at the meeting of the campaign committee of the working students in Ann Arbor, are carried into effect. The committee will canvass the faculty members on their attitude towards the enlargement. If the faculty and general campus opinions, favors the influx, it will co-operate with the Ann Arbor Civic Association to bring some factories to Ann Arbor, which will be able to use help during the students' odd hours. The committee will also draw up rules governing the time and compensation of the student workers, and will attend to all complaints made by students about boarding houses.

Mr. Horace G. Prettyman, of the Prettyman boarding house, who is one of the members on the committee, believes that 1,000 working students will rush into the university, if sufficient opportunity for working is furnished by some basket-making or shoe-manufacturing companies. Mr. Frank Allmendinger, president of the Ann Arbor Civic Association, is in favor of that project, and promises to lend his support in furthering the movement.

Frank Olmstead and Carl Guthrie, were appointed a committee to prepare a questionnaire to be sent to the boarding houses in Ann Arbor, as well as to the working students, regarding the length of work required by the different houses, and brand of food served to the students. While reports of the sanitary conditions in many boarding houses and fraternities have been satisfactory, five cases have been investigated under some complaint. Three were not serious, and two showed that the fault was on the part of the students.

MICHIGAN MAY GET NOTRE DAME GAME

Other Games Will Be Arranged With Eastern Teams

Ann Arbor, Nov. 27.—According to Indianapolis newspapers Notre Dame is making overtures to Michigan for a football game to be staged next fall at South Bend, Ind. The article further states that the Michigan authorities are considering the matter.

As a matter of fact, the Michigan athletic office is flooded at this time of the year with letters relative to games for next year's schedule. If the athletic authorities have received a proposal from Notre Dame, it is not probable that it will be given preference over other offers which may come in.

In 1909 Notre Dame, using men supposed to be ineligible under Michigan's rulings, defeated the Wolverines 11 to 3. In 1910 Notre Dame was taken off the Michigan football schedule a few days before the game was to be played, because the Catholic university team refused to play the game under Michigan's eligibility rules.

Director Bartelme, of the athletic office, has left on a trip to the east, and it may be that he will negotiate with several eastern institutions relative to future games with Michigan.

HUNDRED AND FIFTY ON CAL. CREW SQUAD

Seventy of These Are on Varsity Squad and Eighty Are Freshmen

Berkeley, Nov. 27.—One hundred and fifty candidates now compose the squad trying out for crew at the University of California. This is a gain of fifty over the number that reported on Monday night. Of this total enrollment seventy are on the Varsity squad and eighty on the freshman squad.

Coach Stephenson has already selected four freshman crews in order to give them the advantage of rowing together. That nothing shall conflict with the workouts of these crews, the coach has arranged a schedule denoting the time for the men to report. These appointments are posted in the crew quarters and it is Coach Stephenson's wish that the freshmen who have been selected for the various crews be on hand at the specified time.

LAW DEPARTMENT BUYS TREASURED RECORDS

University of Wisconsin Buys Law Books—There Are Only Three Sets in the States

A set of the session laws and journals of the legislature of Oregon territory and state has been purchased by the law department of the University of Wisconsin. The set cost \$750 and is one of three in the States. The second is at Harvard and the third in a New York library. Dean Condon, of that University, says that the books are of extreme importance to Washington, in that they contain all of the earliest laws of Oregon, and as the laws of Washington were fashioned from Oregon's statutes, the earliest law-making efforts of the Evergreen State are included in the volumes. Every act that the legislature has passed from 1842 to the present date affecting Washington are contained in the books, and aside from the original form elsewhere in the country.

NEW BOATHOUSE.

If Columbia shows this year that she can turn out a fair-sized squad for her varsity and freshman crews there is little doubt that a new boathouse will be constructed near the Edgewater ferries for use of the crews in future years. Between \$25,000 and \$35,000 will be required for the purchase of the necessary land and the erection of a boathouse, according to the most approved plans. Jim Rice, coach of the crew, announced that he had reduced his squad of freshman candidates to 26.

AMUSEMENTS.

His Majesty's Theatre NATIONAL OPERA CO. OF CANADA

TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, LA GIOCONDA. Mmes. Rappold, Oltzka, Clacens. MM. Farnio, Martino, Segura-Tallien. Grand Corps de Ballet. Premiere Danseuse, Ebeli Gilmore. Cond. Jacchia. SAT. MAT., at 3.30, Symphony Concert, Soloist, Wilhelm Bachmann. Cond. Savine. SAT. EVE., at 8.30, Thais. Mmes. Helen Stanley, Stella de Mette. MM. Roselli, Leon. Grand Corps de Ballet. Premiere Danseuse, Ebeli Gilmore. Cond. Savine. Prices for Opera, 75c. to \$2.00; Concerts, 25c. to \$2.00. Steinway Piano used, furnished by C. W. Lindsay Co.

PRINCESS

MAT. SAT. The Play that makes the World Laugh.

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Opera Singers.

THE PONY CONTEST.

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The Perils of the Sea

Many other Photo Plays.

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Mrs. Langtry

AND BIG COMPANY IN

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ENTRY LIST WILL CLOSE TO-MORROW

Eight More Names Wanted—Fees Must Be Paid

There are now twenty-four entries for the annual polo tournament to be held in the Union shortly. To make the drawing better thirty-two men are needed, so it is hoped that eight more enthusiasts of the game will come forward with their entries. The entries for the tournament will close to-morrow, and it is hoped that the other eight entries will be in before then. All entry money must also be handed to Skeeducks before to-morrow in order to facilitate the running off of the tournament. The same prizes as last year will, in all likelihood, be offered this year and as they were well worth trying for at that time they ought to be good inducements for prospective competitors, to say nothing of the amount of pool they will have. It has been noticed that the Freshmen are rather lax entering, and they ought to be coming out on top against some of their older fellows as a doubtful quantity. They may rest assured that they will receive sufficient hands to enable them to give the best player in the tournament a very stiff argument.

MEET PROGRAMME NOW DRAWN UP

McGill First Indoor Sports Programme to Consist of Races, Jumps and Shot Puts

The committee in charge of the programme of McGill's first indoor meet have prepared an excellent series of events. There is scope for the speedy man in the dashes, to the steady plodder in the mile. The lad with spring can vent his energies in the jump, while the husky man of brawn can heave the shot to his heart's desire. The following are the events for Dec. 20, at the Central Y. M. C. A.

Races.
20 yards dash.
120 yards potato race.
440 yards.
Half mile.
Mile.
Jumps.
Running high jump.
Standing high jump.
Standing broad jump.
3 standing broad jumps.
12 lbs. shot put.
Rex Hovey will be glad to receive all entries.

ANOTHER PRACTICE OF POLOISTS HELD

Fairly Good Turn-out—All Men Especially Requested to Appear for Saturday's Practice

Three regulars appeared yesterday afternoon at the Y.M. tank for polo practice, along with a lot of new men. Although the turnout was not remarkably large, it was quite satisfactory, considering that several of the men are in poor shape.

This was the last practice for the intermediates before their game with the C.P.R. this evening. And the forecasts point to a good team to represent McGill.

The appearance of every member of either team is requested for the practice at four o'clock Saturday afternoon, as then the men will have their last work-out before the important matches against the M.A.A.A. on Tuesday at their own tank. This will be a crucial game for the seniors, and even to make a three-cornered tie of the league they must win it. Therefore it is expected that the men chosen to play will do their best to show up.

Mr. John H. Storer '82, father of the present football captain of Harvard, will give a dinner to all the men who won their "H" Saturday against Yale at the Somerset Club next Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The dinner is in honor of the first team to defeat Yale in the Stadium.

FIFTY MILLIONS, COST OF MAKING STEEL CARS

To Replace Wooden Ones Now In Use—C.P.R. Leads in Steel Car Movement

"If the safety of the travelling public of Canada is worth fifty million dollars, then the railways will replace all the wooden sleepers, day coaches and diners on the Canadian railways with steel cars," says Wilfrid C. Fossy in the Toronto World. It is asserted that in recent non-fatal wrecks, in which the passenger cars have been steel, the death list would have been appalling had the cars been of wooden construction.

The estimated cost of replacing wooden cars with steel in the passenger equipment of the railways of the United States more than touches the half billion dollar mark. But if the task of changing from wood to steel is undertaken gradually it is not so costly, and is within reach of accomplishment.

A bill has been introduced in the United States by Senator O'Gorman, which provides that after Jan. 1, 1914, it shall be unlawful for a railway to place cars not constructed of steel between cars constructed of steel, or to bring into use after that date any new car not constructed of steel. From the point of view of safety the folly of putting wooden cars between those of steel is apparent. Yet this is being done. On the question of capital involved, if the railways are allowed to continue the use of the present wooden cars, until it is necessary to replace them with new ones, which according to this bill must then be of steel, the task put before the railways should prove neither impractical of accomplishment, nor unreasonable to expect of them.

Agitation across the border for what is considered a safer car, has brought forth proposals of even more drastic legislation. Consideration is to be given early next winter to the proposed legislation prohibiting railways after Jan. 1, 1918, from using express, baggage, or passenger cars not made of steel. This would mean an outlay during the next four years of nearly a billion dollars, and would be an undertaking on the part of the railways and car builders that would be practically impossible to fulfill. In view of this, the passage of the bill is unlikely. Although the change would be a gigantic undertaking in the United States, the carrying out of it in Canada would be an easy task. Despite this it is only in the United States that legislation in the matter is being sought. The Dominion has not as yet even seriously considered it. The fact that the people of Canada have not, through big railway disasters, become aware of the danger of the wooden car, as the Americans have been forced to learn.

To bring the steel car into general use it will first be necessary for the public to become aware of the added risk riding in a wooden car entails. This must be realized by a sufficient number to overcome the objections raised by the railways at the tremendous financial outlay involved, and to an extent that will brush to one side the opposition of those engaged in the manufacture of wooden cars. These latter would be compelled to either give up business or engage in the building of steel cars, which would mean abandoning the biggest part of their present works, and replacing them with steel plants.

The serious wreck which occurred on the New Haven Railroad last summer, and which cost twenty-one lives, was in a large measure responsible for the agitation across the border for the replacement of the wooden car.

The investigation disclosed that the result would have been that some few would have received injuries had the cars been of steel. The telescoping, and the fire of the wreckage to follow, need not have been added to the horrors of such a collision.

A sequence of the investigation was the announcement made by the New Haven Railroad that it would abolish wooden sleepers after Jan. 1, 1914.

Credit as the leader in the steel passenger car movement among Canadian railways may be given the Canadian Pacific Railway. The addition of two new steel cars to the Angus buildings, the Montreal equipment plant of the C.P.R., is solid evidence of the fact. The gradual building of steel cars to replace the wooden coaches, and the final elimination of the latter, is an ideal which seems to be fostered by the railway. The life of comparatively new wooden cars will be allowed to run out, but it is understood that the older coaches will be displaced to make way for the new steel car, which will, in time, take the place of all such cars.

It is contended that taken solely from the viewpoint of the railways the adoption of the steel car would be a decided advantage. While the initial cost of such a car is greater, the length of its life of usefulness, compared to that of the wooden car, more than makes up for this. The outlay for repairs is also reduced. The question of whether prevention is cheaper than paying damages, enters into the matter, and this latter is the strongest argument in favor of the modern car.

Objections have, of course, been raised against the steel car. It is contended that in a steel car there is the added vibration and jar, and that on this account they are not as comfortable to ride in as the wooden car. Especially is this held to be the case in regard to the steel sleeper, it being claimed that every jar of the car, and movement of the passengers, is carried through to the passengers' berth.

Chief of all arguments raised is that in case of collision the jar would be so great as to render serious injuries to the passengers, whereas in the case of a wooden car, the passengers would be thrown violently about the cars. This claim is made by those who say the steel car is still an experiment, but in the collisions in which trains carrying steel equipment have figured such has not proved to be the case. It is pointed out that the wooden car will yield to pressure when in a collision, but if the impact is a severe one, the telescoping and smashing of the cars has been the result.

PRESS ON.
Press on! Surmount the rocky steep,
Climb boldly o'er the torrent's arch.
He fails alone who feebly creeps,
He wins who dares the hero's march.
Be thou a hero! Let thy might
Trump on eternal snows its
And through the ebon walls of night
Hew down a passage unto day.
Press on! If once and twice thy feet
Slip back and stumble, harder try;
From him who never dreads to meet
Dancer and death they're sure to fly.
To coward ranks the bullet speeds,
While on their breasts who never fail,
Gleams guardian of Chivalric deeds,
Bright courage like a coat of mail.
Press on! If Fortune play the false
To-day, to-morrow she'll be true;
Whom now she sinks she now exalts.
Taking old gifts and granting new.
The wisdom of the present hour
Makes up the follies past and gone.
To weakness strength succeeds, and power
From frailty springs! Press on, press on!
—PARK BENJAMIN.

MODERN DANCING.

About two years ago, when small streaks appeared upon the horizon of Tripshore in Montreal, presaging what is to-day a positive upheaval as regards popular ball room dances, most of my patrons asked me to teach them the dances that were quietly forcing their way into favor. At that time I had returned from a tour of Germany, Austria, Bavaria, England, Scotland and Ireland, where I had seen in the dances the Turkey Trot performed in such a manner as to disgust any right thinking person, and I, therefore, refused to teach this monstrosity. Later on the Tango (at least by name) appeared, but in such a disgusting and indecent manner, that I again refused to teach it or allow it to be danced at my school. However, the demand became so insistent that I made up my mind to visit Europe again to interview the leading masters of dancing there and see for myself whether the reports I received that the Tango was all right, was correct or not.

So last June I sailed from Newport and finally I arrived in London, England, and called immediately upon England's Tango expert, Mr. Chas. D'Albert, of Oxford street. I asked him his opinion on the modern dances of the day, and he at once replied by asking two of his teachers to perform the Tango for me. While it was being danced he explained the steps and asked me if I had ever seen anything like it. He said that most of my pupils are experiencing the same enthusiasm. It is a wonderfully fascinating dance and young and old will surely all learn it in the very near future. It takes a little patience to perfect it, but it takes only about two lessons to learn the steps, and even if you have never danced the waltz or other dances, you can start in and learn the Tango immediately.

The "One Step" is a product of the Turkey Trot, with all the vulgarisms eliminated.

The "Boston" is a very old dance, being some forty years of age, but it has "come back" very strong and when danced properly is a really charming dance.

The "Ritz Boston" is the newest dance of the present vogue and bids fair to run the Tango a pretty race for popularity. It is a three-quarter tempo dance.

The "Peacock Glide" is a dainty and easy movement, on the "One Step" order. It is in 4-4 tempo.

The Canadian Tango has a swing to it that dances like and is a winner. This also is a 4-4 dance.

The hesitation waltz (a 3-4 dance), danced to any ordinary waltz, is making an immense hit, and all Montreal is learning it. There are three different movements of this dance, and they are learned in one lesson by anyone who can waltz.

My parting word of advice is, do not go to a school because it is "cheap," many have found out that "cheap goods" are dear at the price.

Learn these "new vogue dances" and join the merry throngs of dancers who are securing their physical culture in a thoroughly enjoyable manner—for "Everybody's doing it."

PROF. H. NORMAN, Sr.
Montreal.

AMONG THE STARS

W. B. Hale has an interesting article in the World's Work on "Discoveries among the Stars." Two great forces are at work in building up the universe—Gravity and the pressure of radiation. Light and other forms of radiation exert a pressure on all bodies on which they impinge. On large bodies this is rendered negligible by the gravitational effect, but on small particles it has much greater effect than gravitation.

SNAPPY WORK AT WRESTLING PRACTICES ON UNION FLOOR

Over Twenty-five Turned Out—Trip to Cornell for Team Early in February

Almost twenty-five men were out for the wrestling practice in the Union yesterday, and most of them stuck for the full work-out. About three-quarters of an hour was devoted to individual instruction in various holds by Instructor Smith, and then the men were matched and sent through strenuous bouts. Lots of class was in evidence, along with a spirit of enthusiasm, and the team is progressing finely.

Several new men were out. Kendall and Little, especially, of the newcomers, made a favorable impression, but there is still lots of room for men in the heavyweight and 115 pound classes, above all in the former.

Among the many events in preparation for the members of the Wrestling Club during the winter months, is a trip to Cornell, to be undertaken early in February. The team, most likely to consist of six men, will leave on a Thursday evening, returning on the following Monday. The wrestling meet will be held sometime on the intervening Saturday in all probability.

Lots of trouble has been taken by the executive to make this trip a success, and a compromise has been arrived at upon many of the points in the rules where the Canadian and American regulations differ.

Any men wishing to take a try at this department of sport will be cordially welcomed at any of the practices, now being held in the Union, where two mats are down all the time.

AVIATION

In the first June number of La Revue is published the concluding part of the symposium on "Aviation and the Humanity of To-morrow," edited by M. Maurice Wolff and M. Henri Legnault.

Among the contributors is M. Camille Flammarion, who says that in his aerial trips he has tasted the divine charm of higher contemplation in regions enchanted by the light and the tranquility of the skies. There everything is beautiful, grand, sublime. But when he sees Germany creating aerial fleets for the destruction of cities and the massacre of humans; when he sees the constructors of admirable aerial navigation apparatus associating themselves with the Krupps, the Döhlings, and the Panzerists whose infamous work as agitators scatters firebrands of hatred in Germany with no other object than the expenditure of millions for the international assassination of brave citizens; when he has seen French barbarity, as barbarous as that of Prussia, welcome in the aeroplane a military engine and make of the celestial swallow a celestial culture, he is obliged to admit that his sadness has surpassed even his disgust. To recognize that the humanity of all countries tries first finds in the conquest of the air a new means of mutual destruction is to recognize that we are still savages or idiots.

Would it not have been more worthy of the human intelligence to profit by the progress to declare the neutrality of the air? What is the use of those costly League Conferences? What is the use of Peace Conferences? For the aeronaut as for the astronomer, frontiers do not exist; they are only remains of barbarism. Patriotism does not consist in fighting one another. Patriotism means that every individual should endeavor to raise the intellectual progress of his country and make all nations serve the general progress of humanity by gradually preparing the suppression of frontiers and the creation of the United States of Europe.

CASTE IN INDIA

According to Dr. Vincent A. Smith, M.A., who writes of this subject in the West, the caste system had its beginning 3000 years B.C. Nobody can tell with any accuracy the actual number of separate castes existing at this moment, but a recent Hindu writer of authority puts the number at 3,000 out of a population of 315 millions; and some figure of that order may be taken to represent the fact.

A caste is a group of families bound together, and separated from all other communities, to say, persons who follow the Hindu mode of life, and more particularly reverence Brahmins and respect the sanctity of kine. The peculiar geographical isolation of India is the chief reason why this caste system has developed in that land, a form so much more rigid and elaborate than exists elsewhere. Notwithstanding the innumerable invasions and immigrations through the centuries, the Hindu mind and the Hindu character of the north-east, the encircling seas and mountains kept ancient India apart from the rest of the world to an exceptional degree, and provided the opportunity for the development of a special, isolated type of civilization. Inside India, the conditions of life produced a multitude of independent States, and, again, inside each State scores of more or less autonomous tribes arose, thousands of villages, the existence of which favored the creation of isolated social groups among a population devoted to reverence for the Brahman ideal. The Hindu reverence for custom also has played a large part in the evolution of the caste system.

A new addition to the curriculum of Columbia University was recently made when the Institute of Arts and Science was formally opened. There were over six hundred people already enrolled, including in that number about two thousand named women. The new institute fills a need, long felt in New York City, for a system of education where old people, who had been forced by their circumstances to forego advanced academic work in their youth, take courses in general education, culture, and recreation, to broaden the mind and character. It has already met with great approval, and people from all occupations and walks of life have taken up the work with enthusiasm.

The Yale News has compiled from the records in the dean's office statistics of the choice of courses by the sophomores, junior and senior classes of the academic department. There are 22 different courses offered to undergraduates, of which all are studied by some men. English easily leads the other courses with a total of 1,257; 456 of the choices being made by seniors, 335 by juniors and 272 by sophomores. Economics with a total of 1,156 comes second, while history is third with 793, and philosophy fourth with 580.

It has been decided to permit the tango at the Madison dances, always with the reservation that it be danced in the correct steps. This is a reasonable request and should be obeyed. There is no other grace nor beauty and a great deal of ugliness and vulgarity, when these new dances are debased. While it may seem uncharitable to put the responsibility upon the women, it must be admitted that it is their attitude of complaisance, or their insistence upon the dances, that has been responsible for many of the men going tango astray.

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RELIGIOUS DANCING

In The Quest Dr. Donald T. Masson gives an account of a three thousand mile preaching tour among the Gaelic-speaking churches of the Dominion, which he undertook in 1872 at the request of the Colonial Committee of the General Assembly of the Scottish Church. Reaching Prince Edward's Island, Dr. Masson came in touch with the Macdonalds:

"A peculiar body of pious Gaelic speakers, whose character, customs and worship were largely a natural development of their lonely, isolated life. 'Cleared' from their native glens in the Scottish Highlands nearly a century ago, and 'settled' in that lonely island of the great sea which was long almost entirely cut off from the outside world, and is still all winter girdled with a sea of ice, they were left to themselves, the men, almost forgotten by church and kindred in the old Homeland. Left thus to themselves, the native, inborn religion of these exiled, pious, Gaelic-speaking Highlanders developed itself and expressed itself in lines which, however peculiar, were not unnatural. In their public worship they had dancing. I saw it. It did not in the least scandalize me. It would have taken but a little more to draw me, and quite naturally, into the stream of their dances. The men sat at one side of the church; the women at the other, with an open space between. While preaching to them in their beloved native tongue, I could not help observing the rising of a quiet, subtle, still air among the people—like a gentle, soulless wind among the corn. It flowed, very quietly, almost reverently, developed into the religious dance. A woman was the first to show in features and in some slight bodily movements, quiet symptoms of deep emotion, which soon became contagious. Her facial muscles became rigid; her head was thrown back; her hands hung down behind her neck, prevented from falling off by the ribbon knotted under her chin. Others on the women's side of the church became similarly affected; and the men soon followed. One after another, some dozens of both sexes got out into the open intervening space, and they danced; they danced in solemn, rapt, absorbing quietude. They danced not with each other. They never jostling, they seemed not to see each other. They were absorbed; unconscious to the world, they 'danced before the Lord.' The movement seemed to begin in a sort of catalepsy—an ecstatic trance. It worked itself off in the religious dance."

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A LATIN NIGHTMARE

We all filled solemnly into the examination room. I remember that at the time it struck me as rather queer that the boys should set the paper and the masters write and mark. The boys' customs had evidently changed since I was a boy at school. It was the hardest paper I ever wrote on (I refer to the examination not to the quality of the paper), and I shuddered from the puckered lips and wrinkled brows, I was not alone in my opinion.

I remember the first question especially. It was the translation of quite a few English idioms into Latin. I have a hazy recollection of turning, in state, by "splendide monachis," and "change for a sovereign" by "varietas pro rege." Of the cricket phrases, "Well bowled!" was, of course, "Bene audax!" and "safe" was evidently "maecte" (increased).

The second question was perhaps a little harder, and required a good deal of thought. If I remember rightly, it went very much like this: "Luce met a tidy suitor. (Can't a saucy maiden tease?) 'Quaff o' rum and empty pewter! Pot, or try a quart o' peas!' However, as I had once seen the translation of an obituary on Demosthenes in Egypt, I had no hesitation in writing it down: 'Luce metat ipse sutor, (Cantus Orel madentes!) Quon forum amputi putor. Potior tria quartus nest!'"

I think I did pretty well on that question, but the next was rather difficult. "Pure is a gem, sweet is a silver, or the new dewy moon, sweeter far, a marvel very exquisite." Finally, after allowing for scansion and the figure hendecasyllab, I pieced it out to this:

"Puris a gem, suetis a sylva bella violet induit, non linquens, sed, a mar vel verra exquisit!" and etc.—U. C. M. Times.

THE OTHER COLLEGES

Sixty-five men have turned out for soccer at Princeton.

The Harvard Co-op recently distributed a \$20,000 dividend.

Freshmen at Princeton are required to be able to swim twenty yards.

Seventy-four Oregon students are attending the University of California.

The University of Iowa has thirty-seven students from foreign countries.

The Sophomores of the University of Nebraska have voted to wear caps.

The University of Pennsylvania has three new coaches this year.

Stanton Military Academy has installed the honor system.

Yale has the largest college library in America, containing 600,000 volumes.

The Harvard Christmas vacation has been lengthened from December 21 to January 4, inclusive.

The Freshmen at Yale will be eligible for the Varsity basketball team this year.

Three Sophomores have been expelled and one suspended for a year for hazing Freshmen at Illinois.

Psychological tests of mentality are to be applied to all members of the present Freshman class at Dartmouth.

Cornell University has a new rule barring Freshmen from using automobiles on the campus.

At Peking, China, is the oldest university in the world. It is called the "School for the Sons of the Empire."

The council of administration at Illinois University has expelled a senior for forgery.

To raise the fund of the Y.M.C.A. at the University of Kansas, movies have been installed.

New York University gained 1,265 students in its registration this year. The total enrollment is 5,637.

The University Council at Minnesota has condemned riding by football rooters.

The University of Georgia has adopted a plan for selecting varsity material each year by giving the previous year's scrubs the first chance.



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THE OTHER COLLEGES

Clippings From Everywhere Giving the News From Outside

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Two hundred and eighteen men take swimming lessons instead of regular gymnasium work at the University of Wisconsin.

A young lady became insane after witnessing the Freshman-Sophomore class rush at the University of Wisconsin.

Williams College has abandoned pushball and substituted soccer and revived tug of war contests for the Sophomores and Freshmen.

Authorities at the University of Wisconsin have announced that the tango will be allowed at university dances.

Arrangements have been made at the University of Michigan for the free filling of all prescription issued by the student infirmary.

Soccer football seems to be gaining favor each year. Many of the colleges in the States now have teams on the field in this new athletic activity.

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THE UNION

In this beautiful gift of Sir William McDonald's, McGill possesses one of the finest of this type of university buildings on the continent.

Financially, it has never quite been a success, but the deficit decreases as the years go by and some day it is hoped that it will become an entirely self-supporting institution. This is one of the reasons, we think, why every student should do his utmost, by giving it his patronage, to help the officers along in their arduous duties. Certainly, the Union offers much to all students. It is the place where a man can drop in for a few minutes in the evening, enjoy a game of billiards, or a glance at the latest periodicals and newspapers, or get one of the best meals for the price in the city.

It is this last department, the Dining Room, which is the hardest to manage, and which should be the most liberally supported. When we think how the cost of living in the city has increased by leaps and bounds during the past few years, and then turn to the Union, where the same price has been maintained now for over three years, we think that we have reason to congratulate ourselves and the Union officers for having been able to keep prices down and quality as it should be. The Union never tried to provide a sumptuous repast for a quarter, but we feel that it has succeeded, where others have failed, in setting out means whereby McGill men can enjoy a good meal at a reasonable cost, and without doubt, the Union dining room is worthy of the patronage of all students.

C. S. C. E.

Some time ago, letters were printed in the Daily with regard to the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers. One man showed what a great asset it is to a university student contemplating an engineering career, and a second pointed out what the Society is doing in particular to cater to the wants of students and junior members, by forming a Junior Section.

We were, indeed, convinced by these letters. It seems to us that the intimate knowledge of engineering feats and progress, such as can be obtained in the C. S. C. E. by hearing papers, and meeting men learned in their profession, whatever branch it may be, must be of great influence and help to a man of technical training.

In this age, we hear so much of "specialization," but we think that the more a man knows of other branches of industry the better can he carry out his own particular line of work.

This other feature, the Junior Section, seems absolutely to compel attention. It is here that the engineer in embryo is afforded an opportunity to present papers and to discuss points that cannot be obtained elsewhere. It is only natural, too, that a student should hesitate to ask questions or take a part in the proceedings of those more mature in years and knowledge than himself. On the other hand, much rather would he rise to his feet and address a number of men of approximately his own age and ideas. In their company he feels more at home, and is training himself, unconsciously perhaps, to graduate with honors from the Junior Section into that skill and technique of the regular section of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers.

UNIVERSITY WORK

Affairs and trends in the educational world are so shaping themselves that it is becoming easier and easier to group universities and colleges according as they have the static or the dynamic conception of their social duty. The traditional, historic attitude is the easier to take and the least expensive to maintain. According to this theory the campus is the area within which the institution does its work. Students come to it from afar, take what they find and depart; but the teachers abide within the limited academic environment, serving those disciples who can afford to come to them but doing little (and that sporadically, not systematically) for the outer world.

Over against this conception of a university's duty stands that which makes its teachers and trained experts servants of society as a whole, with states and the nation itself summoning them for advice on all social problems. The campus is the abode of only a fraction of the youthful population under the influence of the institution. It steadily sends forth such advisers as it may enroll to the remotest hamlets of the state; and what personal visitation may not do, the printed page, the syllabus and other forms of popularized knowledge are planned to supplement.

The Man of Integrity Who Came to "Upper Canada"

Like Wentworth, Sir John Simcoe Was a Conspicuous Character in the War with the United States, and Afterwards Became Governor of a Canadian Province

"That man of integrity," Sir John Simcoe, was discussed in an interesting article read by James D. McKeown, at the last meeting of the Historical Club. The address was especially interesting as reflecting the condition of the country at a time when fur-trading was far more an asset of prosperity than farming. Major-General Simcoe, as Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, was of invaluable assistance to the educational progress of the province.

It was on March 7, 1791, that Pitt introduced into the British House of Commons the bill which, when passed, divided Canada into two separate provinces. The portions of the province, which we now know as Ontario, had been settled by soldiers and Loyalist refugees, and naturally differences of opinion arose on many grounds between the old inhabitants and the new. Deeming it impossible to amalgamate the two races, it was to remove these differences of opinion that the bill was introduced, since each province, under the new regime, would have the right of enacting its own laws in its own House of Assembly.

Among the members who took a very active part in the discussions was one of the representatives for St. Maw's, Cornwall, Lieut.-Col. John Simcoe. He was listened to with more than ordinary attention on account of his experience in British American affairs during the period of the Revolution, this experience having led him to form opinions which were at least entitled to consideration.

The bill having become law, John Graves Simcoe, on account of his knowledge of colonial conditions and affairs, was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the newly-created province of Upper Canada, and it is in this connection that our chief interest in him lies.

NORTHUMBERLAND MAN.

John Graves Simcoe was born at Cottesbrook in the county of Northumberland, on February 25th, 1752. Son of a naval captain, John Simcoe, he inherited many of his father's commanding talents. His father is everywhere mentioned as a man of rare ability, possessing a keen mind and sound judgment. Unfortunately, just as the path to glory seemed about to broaden, he died on board his ship, the Pembroke, during the passage from Halifax to the St. Lawrence, his ship being one of the famous fleet which played such an important part in the conquest of Canada.

After the father's death the mother, with her two sons, moved to Exeter, where the younger son was drowned, leaving John Graves as his mother's sole charge.

At the age of fourteen he was sent to Eton, and on graduation entered Merton College, Oxford. Although he did not take his degree at Oxford, it was due to no lack of ability or application, for as a student he was successful. But he lived at a time when deeds of daring were rumored everywhere, and when the gathering trouble in America invited men of action to join the service. And a man of action John Graves Simcoe certainly was. He had his father's career to emulate, and moreover, his study and reading had fostered that military ardor which was his leading characteristic.

IN THE THIRTY-FIFTH.

His father's fortune made it easy for him to obtain a commission in the 35th Regiment, and thus, at the early age of nineteen, we see him embarked on his military career.

Even at this early age his definite ambition was to be in command of a corps of light troops, to make this an efficient corps, not of pillagers and marauders, but of soldiers ever on the alert, which would leave in its marches unharmed fields and homesteads respected.

Drafted with his regiment to America in 1775, he was here able to accomplish his aims. Shortly after arriving in Boston he proposed to General Gage to enlist and lead the Boston negroes, but his plan was brushed aside with indifference, and so, for many months, he lay pent up with his regiment in Boston, where he sailed, on the evacuation of that place, to Halifax.

During his stay at Halifax he was appointed captain to the Grenadier Company of the 40th Regiment, with which regiment, during the summer of 1776, he took part in the unsuccessful operations upon Long Island and in the Jerseys.

IN QUEEN'S RANGERS.

He had set his heart, however, upon obtaining the command of the Queen's Rangers, and eventually succeeded, for it was in the capacity of major in command of that company that he resumed his duties on recovering from a wound which he had received during some severe fighting at Chadd's Ford.

From this date, 1777, until the capitulation of the army at Yorktown in 1781, Simcoe has, in his military journal, left a clear and concise ac-

count of his service with the army. During the campaign the Rangers rendered great service, capturing stores, destroying posts, harassing the enemy by night and by day, they were never at rest. Their life was full of excitement and peril. Simcoe was himself captured and narrowly escaped with his life, being lucky enough to obtain his release and to rejoin his regiment where he rendered greater service than ever before.

He was compelled, however, to share the fate of the rest of the army when on October 17th, 1781, they laid down their arms. Simcoe, in a dangerous state of health, caused by continuous fatigue, wounds and exposure, was sent on the Bonetta to New York, from where he sailed to England on parole. This closed his active military career. He was promoted and received honor and distinction, but never again employed his genius in fighting the battles of his country.

During the years following his arrival in England Simcoe rested and endeavored to win back his strength. The King conferred on him the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, which rank he had before held only nominally. He proceeded immediately to his country estate where the well-ordered life of a gentleman at leisure soon enabled him to repair the havoc wrought by campaign life.

On December 30th, 1781, he was married to Elizabeth Posthuma, only daughter of Colonel Gwillim, of an old and very honorable family. The administration and improvement of his estate, together with the composition of his military journal, took up the greater part of his time. The Government, too, did not lose sight of him and on many occasions his valuable advice was sought on colonial questions. He took an active part also in politics, and was elected member for St. Maw's, Cornwall, in 1790. His parliamentary career was short, however, for as we have seen he was nominated first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, and took up the responsibilities of that office in February of 1791.

A LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

He could assume no military authority until the arrival of the troops he was to command, and he could assume no civil power until a majority of the civil council was present to administer the oaths. The troops not arriving until May, and the legislative councillors until June, he was forced to remain inactive at Quebec when before him lay a thousand plans to be carried out.

When once released from his trying situation he proceeded at once by boat and canoe to Fort Niagara where, on the north shore of the river, stood the group of buildings around which his activities were to centre for many months.

And what a scene it was compared with what we now know it to be. Up to the period within a few years of Simcoe's arrival, Upper Canada had been nothing but a wilderness of forest. Only here and there had clearances been made where stood small forts or block houses, while around these military posts there had been sufficient cultivation just to supply the officers and privates with the vegetables which constituted a necessary relief from salt pork. Indeed, the country had not been thought of as a field for colonization until the influx of Loyalists from the States had compelled the British Government to turn its attention to providing homes and government for them. This influx, which continued up till 1790, consisted of those who had suffered more acutely for the Royalist cause. After 1790 began the immigration of those who were loyal at heart and were glad to make their home again under the British flag where they would be free from the persecution and contempt of their republican neighbors.

FREE GRANTS OF LAND.

One of the first things Simcoe did was to create what might be called a boom by his proclamation of free grants of land, and although many who took advantage of his offer seemed to be in the class of the ordinary land grabber or speculator, nevertheless to Simcoe's ardent mind, each one was a true Royalist.

As the period of suffering and hardship which pioneers in a new country must experience, began to pass away, there began to arise the distinctions and degrees which develop in a society that begins to be settled and secure. Governor Simcoe aided to his full power these divergences. He even thought that nothing would contribute so greatly to the loyalty of the province as an aristocracy which he hoped to build up out of materials at hand, half-pay soldiers, leading merchants, and landed proprietors. Upon these men fell all the honors that Simcoe could bestow. These men were the flower of the province, the legislative councillors and the magistrates, and from them he hoped to create an aristocracy with hereditary titles, estates, and permanent seats in the council.

The settlers had faced all the hardships of life in the wilderness except

the hostility of the Indians. The savages who surrounded them were like themselves, refugees, and had now turned themselves to the peaceful employments so strange to their nature. Simcoe's feeling upon the Indian situation was very intense. He felt that their loyalty was but skin deep, and that their cunning could easily be turned against their former allies. Consequently he used all the diplomacy of which he was capable in attempting to persuade them that their best interests lay in remaining loyal to the King.

UPPER CANADA.

It was at Kingston that the government of Upper Canada was first organized. Proceeding to Niagara Simcoe here met the members of the legislative council. Here too the executive councillors were sworn in and a few other officers appointed, while Simcoe himself solemnly undertook to administer British principles under a constitution which, he said, he believed to be the most excellent that was ever bestowed upon a colony.

The legislative council immediately engaged itself upon the division of the province into counties and ridings, for electoral purposes, even holding a session on Sunday, so eager were they for the dispatch of business. These preliminary matters arranged in a satisfactory manner and the first members to the assembly elected, Simcoe called together the members and opened the first parliament of Upper Canada with as much pomp and ceremony as was possible under existing conditions.

Simcoe felt that one of the most important questions of the day was the marriage relations, and an act to make valid all irregular marriages of the past, and to provide for future marriages at once received his consent. During this and succeeding sessions of the parliament, many important acts were passed. Simcoe had for the most part nothing but praise for his legislators, which is often considered very strange, as many of them were dissenters and others exhibited republican ideas. And republican ideas he could not abide, his life being one continuous struggle against them.

The beginnings of trade and commerce and Simcoe's attitude towards them are interesting to note. The fur trade was the first, and for many years the only source of wealth to the province. The Indians were the great producers of this wealth, but whatever profits they made in the trade of furs they quickly lost in debauches, as rum was the great argument for their activity in this direction. Simcoe saw the positive evils of this trade and endeavored to control it, proposing as a means to this end to confine the fur traders to the towns, thus compelling the Indians to carry their own furs, and thus coming first in contact with the settlers, they would exchange their wealth for provisions and not spirits.

Simcoe was also impressed with the importance of promoting commercial relations with the United States, and recommended the establishment of depots of the East India Company at Kingston and Niagara to sell merchandise to the people of the State of New York. He also believed his province to be the best agricultural district in North America and pointed out how its forests might be replaced by fields of hemp, flax and tobacco. The staple product of the country was wheat, and Simcoe paid the greatest attention to developing this source of prosperity and wealth.

NO MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE.

The absence of any adequate medium of exchange was a heavy burden upon the struggling settler. Simcoe, who left not the smallest need of the country untouched in his exhaustive despatches, did not pass by this grave want. When England was engaged in international affairs that called for her utmost resources, a cry would come from Upper Canada for grants for all purposes from the founding of a university to the providing of an instructor in the manufacture

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of salt. And so in this case Simcoe proposed a grand and far-reaching scheme whereby England should send out a large sum of money to be held by a company. Notes were to be issued payable in gold or silver, and these notes were to be legal tender for taxes. This scheme was never even considered, and Upper Canada was left to work out its own currency problems.

(To be concluded)

President Van Hise, of the University of Wisconsin, recently declared in favor of all Freshmen wearing a green button so that they might be distinguished from upper classmen.

At the University of Colorado the department of bacteriology is giving free treatment against typhoid. Many students have taken advantage of the offer and have braved the first inoculation.